

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 2nd July 2005 (02.07.05);
original claims 1-3, 10-16 have been replaced by amended claims 1, 2, 6-13;
original claims 4-6 have been renumbered 3-5; original claims 7-9 have been cancelled;
new claim 14 has been added]

- 1** – Lamp with joined rigid arms, characterized in that it is easily foldable in a precise flat spiral shape.
- 2** - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that in the completely spread out position it has a large extension in comparison with the flat folded position, where instead it has a small encumbrance, maximizing the ratio of the two sizes.
- 3** – Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims 1, 2, characterized in that the kind of spiral is a circular spiral with the cross orthogonal sections of the arms of circular shape, with the radius that keeps constant with the development of the spiral (Fig. 12).
- 4** - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claim 1, 2, characterized in that the kind of spiral is a circular spiral with the cross orthogonal sections of the arms of circular shape, with the radius that decreases with the development of the spiral (Fig. 1A).
- 5** - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims 3 or 4, characterized in that, thanks to the continuity of the circular cross section of the arms, however the arms would be oriented one another, the development of the arms happens with continuity, that is without the evidence of the dissection of the arms in correspondence of the joints.
- 6** - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims 3, 4, 5, characterized in that it can be made with arms that extend for angles of development of the spiral chosen at will, equal or unequal one another, being only required to achieve the whole development of the spiral.
- 7** - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims 1, 2, characterized in that the kind of spiral is polygonal (Fig. 2, 13, 14, 15, 16 as examples).

8 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the cross orthogonal sections of the arms have an elliptical shape, with such a degree of eccentricity, that the oblique sections of the extremities of the same arms have circular shape, (see section c-c and section d-d – Fig. 12 – 13 – 14 – 15), therefore it involves the safety of the hands of who goes to orient the lamp, hands that cannot go to be included between the boundary surfaces of the arms, remaining wounded in a scissors like action, thanks to the continuity of the outside surface of the lamp due to the non-evidence of the dissection of the arms in correspondence of the joints, for each angle each arm may form with the adjoining arms.

9 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that it may be fitted up on a freestanding floor basement.

10 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that it may be fitted up on a wall bearing.

11 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that it may be fitted up to a ceiling bracket.

12 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that it may be fitted up to a table bracket.

13 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that it may be fitted up on a freestanding table basement.

14 - Lamp with joined rigid arms, as claimed in claims from 1 to 8, characterized in that the first part of the spiral, that is the outer part, may be used as basement of the whole lamp.

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19(1) (Rule 46.4)

International application No. PCT/IT2005/000023,

international filing date 18/01/2005,

earliest priority date 19/01/2004.

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New independent claim 1 is substantially the same except for the statement that the lamp is 'easily foldable in a precise flat spiral shape': it should meet the criteria of article 33(1,2,3) PCT, because the lamp of the application 'D1' (and the others), cited in the written opinion of the International Searching Authority, cannot achieve the spiral shape, and particularly not a precise spiral shape, that has various advantages.

A great advantage of this application is cited in amended claim 2, where is specified that the ratio between the completely spread position and the folded position is maximized, surely better than the lamps of the applications cited by the International Searching Authority.

The other amended claims have only few changes and, in combination with the features of the first claim, should similarly meet the criteria of novelty and/or inventive step of the article 33.(1.2.3)PCT.